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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. About 355,000 tons of steel scrap was required to fulfill production orders according to a balance sheet for the fourth quarter of 1952 made up by the Main Department for the Iron Industry (HA Eisenindustrie). This figure was based on the estimated use of 32% of steel pig for Siemens-Martin steel and steel moldings. The quota for the fourth quarter was about 318,000 tons. There was a shortage of 41,000 tons which it will not be possible to make up.
2. The operating plan of the Main Department for the Iron Industry proposed a production of about 133,000 tons in Fuerstenberg for the fourth quarter. In order that this amount be available to the steel works, furnace IV in the EKO had to be in operation by 15 October 1952 as planned. However, the production from this furnace was not to be really counted on before 15 November 1952. That meant about 8,000 to 9,000 tons of steel pig less than planned.
3. The following import schedule was in effect, on the basis of the September delivery situation (about 63,000 tons as of 30 August: October, 6,000 tons; November, 4,000 tons; December, 5,000 tons.) It was assumed that the USSR would undertake deliveries against the following year's contracts, as it had in the past; in this case, the delayed operation of furnace IV at Fuerstenberg would be compensated for and the scrap metal shortage reduced from about 60,000 tons to 35,000 besides.
4. If the state reserves were not to be drawn upon, it was proposed either to raise 1952 production or to take a bite out of 1953 production. In either case, this would not amount to more than 10,000 to 15,000 tons.

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5. A sufficient line supply for the LEO and Eisenwerke West, Oa be was not considered assured. Only 1,100 tons of the 1,500 tons of line required daily by the LEO were being produced in the line mills. The deliveries sometimes amounted to only about 250 to 400 tons a day because of a shortage of railroad cars. A similar situation obtained in Calbe.
6. The demands for rolled products, particularly thick plate, by the various sections of East German industry for the completion of capital investment projects were increasing and could not be met by the Department of Material Supply.
7. The supplying of rail (Feldbahn) tracks to the various lines was also causing difficulties, because, despite the fact that the quotas were met, only an insignificant part of the actual requirements was covered.

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Att. 1

The following attachment depicts the coke situation for the second half of 1952. The amounts are in tons. It does not take into account the 125,000 tons of "HI-Koks", which for the purposes of the Department of Material Supply could not be considered as more than 35,000 tons.

Concern	1952 Quota	Inventory 1 January 1952	Received First Half of 1952	Consumption First Half of 1952	Inventory 30 June 1952	Amount Still Available for Second Half of 1952	Operating Plan Second Half of 1952	Average Consumption per ton of Production	Total Requirement	Shortage	
							Product	Amount			
AKO	439,000	36,618	154,454	134,872	43,829	334,546	Pig iron	248,794	1.35	335,871 2/	1,325
Lachuette	360,000	29,430	187,785	194,695	22,520	172,089	Pig iron	167,755	1.019	199,628	27,539
Ansfield	257,000	13,442	132,288	127,046	16,684	124,712	Copper ore for smelting	538,000	0.251	134,882	10,170
Calbe )		5,808	31,351	25,436	14,723		-	-	-	142,752	
Calbe )	94,000					16,962	-	-	-		165,790
Calbe )		4,411	45,813	43,980	6,244		-	-	-	40,000	
TOTAL	1,200,000 2/	92,709	551,691	540,400	104,000	648,309	-	-	-	853,133	204,824

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- 1/ Comment: Other deductions which must be replaced by other materials (slack coal for DHZ)
- 2/ Comment: The requirement here does not take into account the slack coke required for sintered bands. It is estimated that the daily requirement beginning with the middle of November would amount to 600 tons.
- 3/ Comment: The 1952 quota was obtained in the following manner:
 

1,220,000	according to the plan for the year
<u>60,000</u>	additional quota
1,280,000	
<u>80,000</u>	inventory as of 1 January 1952 which was calculated in the quota without the department's knowledge
1,200,000	which it must allocate any way. In the light of this the 60,000 tons additional quota is to be viewed as an accounting adjustment on the part of the DHZ.